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Photographer of Men.

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TURKS AGAIN MOVE FROM NEUTRAL ZONE

Warned Against Breach of Armistice, Say They Had Not Been Notified.

PROMISE TO RETIRE

British, French and Italian Troops to Occupy Thrace Next Week.

FOR EARLY PEACE PARLEY

Allies Oppose Smyrna or Constantinople for Place of Meeting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—Four thousand Turks crossed the newly defined boundary at Airan, north of Dariche, on the Ismid peninsula, this morning and advanced some miles to Tepecuran (Tepecur). Gen. Harington sent an airplane to warn the offending commander against trespassing on the neutral zone.

The British General also telegraphed Ismet Pasha and Mustafa Kemal Pasha calling attention to this breach of the Mudania armistice convention.

A dispatch from Chanak says that during the night Nationalist forces advanced toward the British line. When the British commander informed the Turkish commander that this was a violation of the armistice agreement the latter said he had not yet received official notification of the armistice. He indicated, however, that orders would be given to his troops to retire as soon as he received such notification.

Plans for the allied detachments to move into Thrace and occupy the territory in conformity with the armistice convention were completed. The force will comprise three battalions of British troops, three of French and one of Italian, a total of 5,000 men. The detachments will leave Constantinople early next week.

An Athens dispatch states that Greece will sign the Mudania armistice and evacuate Thrace in accordance with its conditions.

Urges Early Conference.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington will press the allied Powers for an early convening of the peace conference. It is expected that the deliberations will require from two to three months at last, as they will concern the vital interests of all of Europe and will likely involve many matters entirely outside the Near East.

The allied authorities here will oppose the selection of Smyrna or Constantinople for the conference, on account of the atmosphere of hostility, intrigue, racial and religious animosities, and probably will suggest Bern, Zurich or Geneva. Besides Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan the gathering will receive the undivided attention of Rumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and, of course, Russia.

Conflict Over Capitulations.

American interests will center in the arrangements for continuation of commercial agreements and the so-called capitulations as well as protection of the Christian minorities and the right of religious and educational missionaries to carry on their work. Perhaps the most important will be that of capitulations, which are treaties covering the rights of foreigners in Turkey and providing for their government under the laws of their own country instead of the Turkish laws, and trial by their own consular courts instead of by Turkish tribunals.

"Our delegates will demand abolition of the capitulations," said Hamid Bey, the Kemal representative, to-day. "They are humiliating and are opposed to the best interests of our people. Foreigners thereby occupy a preferential position and enjoy privileges denied to the Turks. Why continue a system that has hampered the legislation, justice and finance of the country? Is not Turkey now an independent nation with the full rights of an independent nation?"

The American Government will oppose this claim. The American Consul-General, Gabriel B. Ravndal, explained to-day that the real reason for the capitulations is that the Turks have not yet separated law and religion in their courts and Government, and asserted that Christian nations could not permit their citizens to be ruled under laws based largely on the religious doctrines and rites of Mohammed.

"How, for example," he said, "can Americans domiciled in Turkey accept the Turkish law of questions of personal status, such as marriage, divorce and succession?"

"Moreover, in penal matters, our view, which holds the accused innocent until proved guilty, is fundamentally different from the Turkish view, which places the burden of proof on the party suspected. The real question at issue is not one of taxes, foreign postoffices or customs immunities; the essential consideration is that foreigners cannot accept laws governed by religious doctrines repulsive to their ideas and freedom of conscience. The only remedy for Turkey is separation of law and religion and full recognition in the Turkish national housekeeping of the principles of modern international law."

M. Franklin-Bouillon, before sailing for Marseilles, declared that the preservation of peace in the Near East was due to the efforts of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader. "The credit for it belongs to Kemal," he said, "who at the most critical moment when the Ankara assembly showed its determination to reject the allied terms, used all his authority as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army and succeeded in effecting material modifications in the deputies' views and demands without impairing the national pride."

He expressed the opinion that the peace conference cannot be held before November. Mustafa Kemal, he said, would not consent to holding it in Constantinople, Belkiss, Scutari, Prinkipo or any other place within the domains of the Sultan's Government.

ENOUGH WITHOUT THE TREES.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—Lorado Taft, Chicago sculptor, told the Recreation Congress here to-day that the only objects of beauty the average small town of America possessed were its trees and its girls.

BOY WHO SAW TURKS KILL HIS FAMILY BARRED HERE

Petros Rahlis, Stowaway, Will Appeal Ellis Island Decision—Tells of Escape by Ducking Through Crowd in Smyrna.

After listening to one of the most distressing tales of persecution ever told on Ellis Island a board of special inquiry yesterday excluded from the United States Petros Rahlis, a Greek boy, 17, who had come as a stowaway from beleaguered Smyrna.

The boy had arrived in New York harbor aboard the steamship Asia. He had been found aboard that vessel by members of the crew shortly after leaving Smyrna. To the captain of the ship he related terrible experiences he said he had endured in Smyrna. The same story was told again yesterday on Ellis Island in the presence of a board of special inquiry.

Here is the story as Petros gave it: "It was a miracle that I escaped death. The Turks had captured my father and mother and had run away with my nineteen-year-old sister. My three young brothers were stabbed to death in my presence. Many other little boys and girls were treated the same way. The older girls were not killed, but were taken away. I never knew what they did to my father and mother, but I believe they assassinated them. I knew they would kill me. They had a big bag into which they would throw the small boys. I supposed that they drowned the boys in these bags. It was while they were about to put me in one of these big bags that I ducked from under their knees and ran through the crowds. Being small, I could dart in and out. I gave them the slip in this way and managed to get among a group of American sailors down by the water front. I saw a small boat with two sailors on it to their ships anchored in the bay. I didn't know where it was going, but I got into it and was taken to a ship. My life will not be worth one chance in a million if I am sent back to Smyrna."

THREE MIDSHIPMEN ARRESTED IN HAZING GRAPE MARKET IS IN MAD ACTIVITY

All of Prisoners Fourth Class Men—Victim in Hospital.

ANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Three midshipmen are under arrest at the Naval Academy here and one is in the hospital as a result of alleged hazing at the institution within the last two or three days.

Those under arrest are first class men. The midshipman in the hospital is a fourth class man.

Authorities at the Academy declined to divulge the name of the midshipman in the hospital. No information as to who he is had leaked out of the institution at a late hour to-night.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent, admitted that three midshipmen were under arrest and that one was in the hospital. He said a board of inquiry would be appointed to-morrow to investigate the reports.

Admiral Wilson asserted that he was much distressed over the affair, particularly in view of the unusual privileges he had extended to the first class men since he took charge at the institution this year. The senior midshipmen have been allowed more leave on holidays and more general liberty than has ever been known in the history of the school.

Unless the guilty midshipmen admit what they did, Admiral Wilson said the whole first class will be dealt with summarily. They will be denied the privilege of attending the University of Pennsylvania football game in Philadelphia, Oct. 25, he said, and will have other liberties curtailed.

GENERAL'S HANDSHAKE DISARMED SUSPICION

Harington Disabuses Ismet's Sombre Reflections.

By G. WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to the London Daily Mail and The New York Herald.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—One of the happiest and most human incidents of the Mudania agreement and one which went far to create an atmosphere of trust, occurred in the little cramped room where Ismet and the other generals were laboriously reading the armistice covenant. Ismet began putting questions, evincing a certain mistrust as to the loyalty of the Allies' intentions in the creation of the newly defined neutral zones. The reply came with a touch that reminded one of Lord Kitchener's historic "Cheer up, De Wet!" when the latter had surrendered in the Boer war.

Gen. Harington suddenly broke into Ismet's criticism with, "It isn't the terms, but the spirit of an agreement like this that counts, and as a pledge of neutral good faith I shall now shake hands with Ismet Pasha."

With these words he stretched out his long arm across the table. A slow smile crept into Ismet's sombre reflective face, and he took Gen. Harington's hand in a ready grasp.

That little incident seemed to me to sum up in an apt gesture just how Gen. Harington has won this remarkable diplomatic success, of which on Monday most of us had begun to despair. During the last week of discussion Ismet has been studying Gen. Harington and his officers, gradually arriving at the belief that they are men whose personal frankness and honor are to be trusted.

He began by suspecting that the Mudania negotiations were a plan to trick the Nationalist Government. "I think he has ended by realizing that the Turkish law of questions of personal status, such as marriage, divorce and succession?"

"Moreover, in penal matters, our view, which holds the accused innocent until proved guilty, is fundamentally different from the Turkish view, which places the burden of proof on the party suspected. The real question at issue is not one of taxes, foreign postoffices or customs immunities; the essential consideration is that foreigners cannot accept laws governed by religious doctrines repulsive to their ideas and freedom of conscience. The only remedy for Turkey is separation of law and religion and full recognition in the Turkish national housekeeping of the principles of modern international law."

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DOCTORS SAY DIABETES 'CURE' IS STANDING TEST

Is Helping Patients at University of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Serum developed after years of research by physiologists at the University of Toronto and claimed to be an "absolute cure" for diabetes is being tested by physicians at the University of Pennsylvania.

A small quantity of the serum was received at the university a week ago for experiments. To-day, after several injections had been administered to three patients, Dr. Alfred Stengel pronounced the experiments an unqualified success.

Dr. Stengel was asked if he regarded the serum to still be in the experimental stage.

"No, I think it is an absolute cure for diabetes," he replied.

"We will make a report to the University of Toronto on our observation of the effect of the serum on diabetes and will say that we regard it as eminently satisfactory."

HARLEM SPEEDWAY OPENED TO TRAFFIC

New Concrete Roadway, Costing \$3,000,000, Required Long Fight.

WAS BUILT FOR HORSES

Speakers at Ceremony Review Legal Battles and Relief It Will Afford.

Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, cut a silken cord stretched across the upper entrance of the Harlem Speedway yesterday afternoon and formally opened the new concrete roadway to automobile traffic. Exercises followed later at a specially constructed grand stand overlooking the Harlem River, where Mr. Hulbert, acting for the Mayor, officially accepted the Speedway from the Park Department on behalf of the city.

Originally constructed as a speedway for trotting horses, the concourse was later made available to motor traffic through special acts of the Legislature, although until the recent paving construction the highway remained a dirt road.

A procession of automobiles carrying city officials and members of the Speedway committee from Harlem left from Seventh avenue and 116th street yesterday morning and paraded through Washington Heights, crossing the Speedway, where Mr. Hulbert reviewed a parade of school children and a water carnival along the Harlem River. Airplanes and fire boats participated in the exercises.

Mr. Hulbert explained the long fight the city had to obtain legislation permitting the road to be used for automobile traffic and praised Magistrate George W. Simpson and the various Assemblymen and Senators who furthered the project at Albany. The Speedway runs along the west shore of the Harlem River, extending from 155th street to Dyckman street. Its importance as a highway affording relief to Riverside Drive and Broadway was emphasized by the speakers.

The original cost of the Speedway was \$3,000,000, but the recent work has been done out of an appropriation of \$400,000 obtained by the Park Department from the Board of Estimate. Approximately \$150,000 remains as an unexpended balance. This will be used for additional improvements. In addition to this appropriation Mr. Hulbert said \$300,000 was needed for the reconstruction of the Harlem River, extending from 155th street to Dyckman street, and for the construction of a granite parapet to replace the iron railing along the edge of the river.

Trees, flowers and shrubbery will be laid out in the park and 250 concrete benches similar to those in Riverside Drive will be placed along the roadway. Magistrate Simpson presided at the ceremonies. Other speakers were John J. Ryan, Acting Park Commissioner, and William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate.

A dinner in the Biltmore Hotel last night capped the ceremonies attached to the opening of the new driveway. The speakers—Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen; J. J. Ryan, acting Park Commissioner; State Senator Ward V. Tolbert and Michael H. Reburn of the Twenty-second Assembly District of New York—spoke of the occasion as a sign of New York's awakening civic spirit. A set of pearl shirt studs was presented to Magistrate George W. Simpson, toastmaster, for services rendered to the driveway project when he was in the Assembly.

PAGEANT WILL OPEN 60 MILE JERSEY ROAD

White Horse Pike Is Concrete for Entire Length.

HAMMONTON, Oct. 12.—The White Horse pike, "from the Delaware to the sea," will be opened on November 1 with an elaborate program, including a thirty mile pageant from Camden to Hammonton, as one of the features already arranged. Atlantic City will cooperate with the Camdenites, with Hammonton as a half way point.

The White Horse pike will be of concrete throughout its length of sixty miles.

To-day's Friday the 13th; Keep a Sharp Lookout

TODAY is Friday the 13th, which superstitious persons say, is the most unlucky day of the year. Consequently, unless one keeps on the alert, dire things are liable to happen, physically and financially. For instance, to-day is a good day to cross the street at the corner, to refrain from playing tips on the races and to resist the temptation to "bull" the market.

POLICEMEN DIFFER AT GIBERSON TRIAL

Give Varying Accounts of Woman's Dress on Morning of Murder.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. TOMA RIVER, Oct. 12.—The second day of the trial of Mrs. Ivy Giberson for the murder of her husband, William F. Giberson, at their home in Lakehurst, on the morning of August 14, attracted an even larger crowd than the opening day. At the opening of court more than 500 persons crowded into the room, while at least half that number thronged the hall and corridors. Women were in the majority and resorted to every ruse possible to gain admission. Mrs. Giberson's entrance to the court room has been the occasion for a number of demonstrations, both in favor of her and against her.

The State spent much time endeavoring to show a motive for the crime by establishing the fact that Mrs. Giberson tampered with her husband's bank statements and check book. They produced Allaire Grant, cashier of the People's National Bank of Lakewood, who testified, and produced his books to show that she had falsified her husband's accounts. On July 31, 1922, the check book in Mrs. Giberson's handwriting showed a balance of \$2,465.96, while the bank statement showed, Giberson had but \$2.28 to his credit. A check for \$94.68 drawn by Mrs. Giberson to pay her husband's taxes has never been through the bank, although the money has been withdrawn from the bank and deducted from the amount shown on his bank book.

Policemen William Mason, Edward J. Kelley and Laverne Warner, on the stand to show the condition of the Giberson house and the attitude of Mrs. Giberson on the morning of the murder, differed in several instances as to the defense raised a number of points by their testimony. Mason declared Mrs. Giberson was fully dressed when he arrived, while Kelley said she had on her night dress an hour later and White declared she wore a blue and white striped apron. Mason established the fact that Mrs. Giberson had changed her dress and that she had been in the house for some time before the murder.

The two bottles of chloroform found in the house by Mason also came in for some discussion, until Henry Britton, a druggist of Long Branch, was put on the stand to testify to the sale. Britton said he could not tell the date, although he remembered selling it to her. He said he was not compelled by law to keep a record of sales, but was supposed to discover why the chloroform was purchased. He declared Mrs. Giberson gave him this information voluntarily by saying she desired to clean a white satin skirt which she had soiled.

At this point Mrs. Giberson whispered to her attorneys that the stuff was purchased on August 4, whereupon Judge Jeffrey announced the date to the court and Judge Britton's evidence amplified his statement by saying he sold considerable quantities of chloroform for cleaning clothing. He said the amount of such sales was regulated by the judgment of the druggist. He was released from the stand without cross examination by the defense.

The defense was firmly established the fact that the State's officers are sure of certain points, they are not anywhere near sure of others, and that their stories differ materially on vitally important points.

The State will call its star witness, Detective Ellis Parker, to the stand to-morrow.

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Dance Dresses of taffeta in pastel shades—of soft chiffons in more glowing colors—and velvets in rich autumn shades will enhance any young girl's party. \$65 upwards.

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